

Legislative Process

- A. Legislation is formulated, coalitions are built, bills are prefiled.
- B. Session begins, usually January.
- C. Bill sponsors are obtained from among the legislators.
- D. Bill signatures are placed on the bill from co-sponsors and supporting legislators; bill is filed.
- E. The bill is first read on the floor.
- F. The bill is second read on the floor.
- G. The bill is assigned to a committee and hearings are set. The committee votes on the bill.
- H. The bill is assigned to the consent calendar.
- I. The bill is voted on the floor by all the legislators in that house. [Committee of the Whole (COW)].
- J. The bill is third read on the floor.
- K. The bill is sent to the next house and the process begins at (E).
- L. If the bill is passed in the second house in a different form it goes to a conference committee made up of members from both houses and is voted on.
- M. The bill is ready for the Governor's signature.
- N. If the Governor signs or does not sign within 5 days, or 10 days after adjournment, the bill becomes a law and is filed and chaptered.
- O. The Governor can also veto the bill. If so, a 2/3 vote of both houses (or 3/4 if an emergency measure) is needed to revive it.

Committee Hearing Process

Committee hearings are similar to public hearings. The Committee listens to testimony from speakers who present from a podium. The speakers must fill out requests-to-speak sheets and also sign in at a podium or desk outside of the hearing room. The Committee chair referees the meeting according to parliamentary procedures. The Committee Chair is always addressed, as Madam Chair, or Mr. Chair. Other members are addressed by their title, with the Committee Chair's address preceding. (Example, Madam Chair, Senator ____.)

Bill Monitoring

Bill summaries and bills are sent to each department, based on their subject matter. Amendments are also sent and must be carefully read. Some amendments, called strikers, can change the entire meaning and subject matter of the bill. Bills and amendments must be read immediately as the legislative process works on a daily basis. Comments and changes must be submitted immediately to the Director of Intergovernmental Relations in order to ensure that they can be given to the appropriate legislator or committee in a timely manner.

Activities by City Employee

City of Tucson employees may not lobby members of the state legislature without prior registration as a lobbyist; employees, however, may answer questions posed by members of the legislature.

City of Tucson



Legislative Orientation

- How is the Legislative Program developed?
- State Legislature
- Legislators (2005-2006)
- Legislative Process

Presented by Intergovernmental Relations



How is the Legislative Program developed?

- Mayor and Council involvement and approval
- Staff Involvement
- Other (Community organizations, etc.)

State Legislature

• Where is it?

The State Legislature is located near the municipal, governmental, and business center in downtown Phoenix.

• Address Location

State Capitol; Senate Wing; House Wing
1700 West Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007
Toll free: 1-800-352-8404

• How to get there

The Legislature may be reached by 19th Avenue exits on either I-10 or I-17. 19th Avenue runs into Washington, take Washington east to 17th Avenue. The Legislature entrance is between Washington and Jefferson on 17th Avenue.

• Where are the parking lots?

There are public parking lots free of charge to the east and west of the capitol complex. There is also free parking at the League of Arizona Cities and Towns Building, 1820 West Washington Street.

• Where are the restrooms?

There are restrooms located on the first floor of both the Senate Wing and the House Wing. The security guards can direct you. There are also restrooms on the first floor of the Capitol building. The League of Arizona Cities and Towns Building has facilities as well.

• Where are the telephones?

There are pay telephones on the first floor of the Capitol, Senate, and House Wings. There are free phones in the basement of the Senate and House Wings by the stairwell. You may use the telephones at the League of Arizona Cities and Towns Building.

• Where is the Bill Room?

The bill room is located in the Capitol building mail room. You can also obtain bills from the House basement bill room or the lobby of the Senate. Please ask the security guards.

• Where is the Cafeteria?

There is a cafeteria in the basement of the Capitol building.

Legislators (2005-2006)

Who are the leaders?

Senate

President	Ken Bennett (R)
Majority Leader	Tim Bee (R)
Majority Whip	Jay Tibshraeny (R)
Minority Leader	Linda Aguirre (D)
Assistant Minority Leader	Harry Mitchell (D)
Minority Whip	Richard Miranda (D)

House

Speaker of the House	Jim Weiers (R)
Majority Leader	Steve Tully(R)
Majority Whip	Gary Pierce (R)
Minority Leader	Phil Lopes (D)
Assistant Minority Leader	Linda Lopez (D)
Minority Whip	Pete Rios (D)

Who are the members of the Southern Arizona Delegation?

District 26

Senator	Toni Hellon (R)
Representative	Steve Huffman (R)
Representative	Peter Hershberger (R)

District 27

Senator	Jorge Luis Garcia (D)
Representative	Olivia Cajero Bedford (D)
Representative	Phil Lopes (D)

District 28

Senator	Gabrielle Giffords (D)
Representative	David Bradley (D)
Representative	Ted Downing (D)

District 29

Senator	Victor Soltero (D)
Representative	Linda Lopez (D)
Representative	Tom Prezelski (D)

District 30

Senator	Tim Bee (R)
Representative	Marian McClure (R)
Representative	Jonathan Paton (R)

What are the committees?

Senate

- Appropriations
- Commerce and Economic Development
- Education K-12
- Family Services
 - Finance
 - Government
- Government Accountability and Reform
 - Health
- Higher Education
 - Judiciary
- Natural Resources and Rual Affairs
 - Rules
- Transportation

House

- Appropriations (2)
 - Commerce
- Counties, Municipalities, and Military Affairs
 - Education K-12
 - Environment
- Federal Mandates and Property Rights
- Financial Institutions and Insurance
- Government Reform and Government Finance Accountability
 - Health
 - Human Services
 - Judiciary
 - Natural Resources
- Public Institutions and Retirement
 - Rules
- Transportation
- Universities, Community Colleges, and Technology
- Ways and Means